

REMARKS

The claims have been amended to more clearly define the invention as disclosed in the written description. In particular, claim 10 has been amended for clarity.

Applicant believes that the above changes answer the Examiner's 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection of claim 10, and respectfully requests withdrawal thereof.

The Examiner has rejected claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,546,556 to Kataoka et al. The Examiner has further rejected claims 1, 4, 8 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kataoka et al in view of U.S. Patent 6,169,843 to Lenihan et al. The Examiner has, in addition, rejected claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kataoka et al. in view of U.S. Patent 6,317,882 to Robbins. The Examiner has further rejected claims 2 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kataoka et al. in view of Lenihan et al. and Robbins, and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,658,231 to Nakatsuyama. Moreover, the Examiner has rejected claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kataoka et al. in view of Lenihan et al. and Robbins. Finally, the Examiner has rejected claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kataoka et al. in view of Lenihan et al., and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,535,717 to Matsushima et al.

The Kataoka et al. patent discloses a video clip identification system unusable for commercial cutting, in which an operator scans a television program, decides where a tag should be located, and creates a tag, wherein the computer 24 actually attaches the tag to the program (see col. 5, lines 8-27).

The Examiner now states that the claim 6 limitation "analysis means for analyzing digital data so as to identify data referred to as multiple-use data which can be used several times at the receiver end, and data referred to as single-use data which can be used only once upon reception at the receiver end", may be found in Kataoka et al. at col. 5, lines 9-16 and line 27, and in col. 1. lines 41-45).

Applicant submits that the Examiner is mistaken. In particular, Kataoka et al. specifically states at col. 5, lines 11-20:

"In FIG. 5, the operator searches a completed TV program (or a TV program which has been edited and compiled with commercials of the sponsors to the TV program and which is ready for transmission) and finds a desired scene in step 100. The operator creates a tag 1a without length information 13 for the found scene in step 101. The operator makes a test in step 102 to see if the end of the program is reached. If not, the operator returns to step 100. If the end of the program has been reached in step 102, then the operator ends the operation. (emphasis added)"

It should be apparent that while Kataoka et al. discloses the insertion of tags in a television program, Kataoka et al. neither discloses nor suggests the analysis means as claimed in claim 1 of

the subject invention. Rather, an operator performs each of the above noted tasks and makes the decision as to where to place the tags. Further, there is no disclosure or suggestion of multiple-use data or single-use data.

The Lenihan et al. patent discloses recording and playback of audio-video transport streams, in which it is noted that "the packets to be played back may be received from other storage devices or external sources in addition to or in place of storage device 230. The spooler 220 can be configured to synchronize playback of transport packets from such multiple sources." (col. 8, lines 46-51).

With regard to claims 1, 8 and 10, Applicant submits that Lenihan et al. does not supply that which is missing from Kataoka et al., i.e., "first analysis means for analyzing digital data so as to identify data referred to as multiple-use data which can be used several times at the receiver end, and data referred to as single-use data which can be used only once upon reception at the receiver end".

With regard to claim 4, Kataoka et al. discloses a receiver having means for detecting identifying codes included in the broadcast signal, and means for accumulating the programs identified by detected identifying codes for subsequent viewing by a user. However, claim 4 includes the limitations "storage means for storing detected multiple-use data and their associated

descriptors previously received" and "composition means for composing the contents of an application on the basis of single-use data and multiple-use data previously stored, a same data which has a multiple use in the composition of said contents being then directly recovered upon each use from said storage means by said recovery means".

Applicant submits that there is no disclosure or suggestion in Kataoka et al. that the descriptors should be stored along with the identified programs. Further, Applicant submits that there is no disclosure or suggestion in Kataoka et al. that the receiver should include composition means for combining the stored multiple-use data and the received single-use data for composing the contents of an application.

The Robbins patent discloses a system and method for automatically reminding a user of a receiver that a broadcast is on a data stream, in which ID codes are transmitted along with a television broadcast stream. These ID codes are detected and stored at the receiver. The ID codes may be used to identify a television program which includes a corresponding ID code, or the ID codes may be used to set up a receiver for recording a particular television program. Each television program includes an ID code corresponding to one of the ID codes stored at the receiver. In the case of automatic tuning the a particular program identified by one of the stored ID codes, the Robbins system scans the incoming broadcast

stream to find the particular television program having an ID code corresponding to the identified ID code. When such a particular television program is found, the Robbins system automatically tunes to the particular television program.

The subject invention, as claimed in claim 7, includes the limitation "each descriptor of multiple-use data comprises a set of fields corresponding to an identification code which enables distinguishing the descriptor from the other descriptors, to the type of data to which the descriptor is attached, to a starting date and a final date defining a time window in which the data associated with the descriptor can be used, and to a duration of use for the data associated with the descriptor".

Applicant submits that while both Kataoka et al. and Robbins disclose that the identifying tag includes data concerning the start time of a scene and the length of the scene (e.g., col. 4, lines 43-45 of Kataoka et al.), this relates to the location and length of the scene in the broadcast stream. The starting date and final date described in claim 7 relates to a time window during which a user of the receiver may use (or reproduce from storage) the multiple-use data defined by the descriptor. This pertains to a time window after storage of the multiple-use data.

Applicant submits that this feature is neither shown nor suggested by either Kataoka et al. or Robbins.

The Nakatsuyama patent discloses a receiver for user-demand information and entertainment system using wide area digital broadcast, which receives user-demand information on a digital broadcast, where real-time updates on programs may be stored, and in which a time stamp field receives programs at specific times, and when the receiver's memory is full, overwrites the old programs.

First, Applicant submits that Nakatsuyama does not update "descriptors and multiple-use data previously received and stored". Rather, Nakatsuyama merely receives and stores "real time updates including programs such as new, financial information (e.g., stock prices), or personal programs" and if the memory is full it overwrites the old programs.

Second, Applicant submits that Nakatsuyama does not supply that which is missing from Kataoka et al, Lenihan et al. and Robbins, i.e., at the transmitter, analyzing and identifying data as multiple-use and single-use data and for adding a data descriptor to each of the identified multiple-use data, transmitting the data stream, including single-use data and multiple-use data with data descriptors, and at a receiver, scanning the incoming data stream for the data descriptors, at each occurrence of a data descriptor, storing the data descriptors as well as the corresponding multiple-use data, recovering the stored multiple-use data, and composing a content for an application using

the recovered stored multiple-use data and the received single-use data.


The Matsushima et al. patent discloses a method, system and apparatus for transmitting, receiving and reproducing a digital broadcast signal, in which encoding is performed by means of MPEG-4.

However, Applicant submits that Matsushima et al. does not supply that which is missing from Kataoka et al. and Lenihan, i.e., at the transmitter identifying data as multiple-use and single-use data and for adding a data descriptor to each of the identified multiple-use data, transmitting the data stream, including single-use data and multiple-use data with data descriptors, and at a receiver, scanning the incoming data stream for the data descriptors, at each occurrence of a data descriptor, storing the data descriptors as well as the corresponding multiple-use data, recovering the stored multiple-use data, and composing a content for an application using the recovered stored multiple-use data and the received single-use data.

In view of the above, Applicant believes that the subject invention, as claimed, is not rendered obvious by the prior art, and as such, is patentable thereover.

Applicant believes that this application, containing claims 1-10, is now in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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